



Ong 11

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Patent Application

5 Applicant(s): Ping-Wen Ong
Case: 11
Serial No.: 09/201,749
Filing Date: December 1, 1998
Group: 3624
0 Examiner: Ella Colbert

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited on this date with the U.S. Postal Service as first class mail addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Signature: Donald B. Kline Date: August 7, 2006

Title: Method and Apparatus for Resolving Domain Names of Persistent Web Resources

15

APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

20 Sir:

Applicants hereby appeal the final rejection dated March 31, 2006, of claims 1 through 28 of the above-identified patent application.

25

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The present application is assigned to Lucent Technologies Inc., as evidenced by an assignment recorded on February 25, 1999 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 9805, Frame 0561. The assignee, Lucent Technologies Inc., is the real party in interest.

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RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

A Notice of Appeal was filed on June 12, 2002 in related United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/201,751 (Attorney Docket No. Ong 9) and an Appeal Brief was filed on October 21, 2002. An Examiner's Answer was issued on January 14, 35 2003 and a Reply Brief was filed on March 14, 2003. The patent application was abandoned on October 5, 2004. A Notice of Appeal was filed on January 24, 2002 in

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related United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/201,752 (Attorney Docket No. Ong 8) and an Appeal Brief was mailed on April 29, 2002. A new Office Action was mailed by the Examiner on August 1, 2002 in response to the Appeal Brief. A second Notice of Appeal was filed on March 12, 2003 in that related application and an Appeal Brief was submitted on May 19, 2003. An Examiner's Answer was mailed on July 11, 2003 and a Reply Brief was submitted on September 9, 2003. The patent application was returned to the Examiner on October 25, 2003 and a continuation patent application was filed on December 16, 2004. A Notice of Appeal was also filed on March 12, 2003 in related United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/342,408 (Attorney Docket No. 10 Ong 12) and an Appeal Brief was submitted on May 19, 2003. A new Office Action was mailed on July 30, 2003, a Request to Re-instate the Appeal and a Supplemental Appeal Brief was submitted on October 30, 2003, and a Reply Brief was submitted on March 29, 2004. A Decision on Appeal was mailed on February 22, 2005. An Amendment and RCE was submitted on April 22, 2005, a PreAppeal Brief was submitted on April 11, 2006, and the rejection was withdrawn on May 10, 2006. A Notice of Appeal was also filed on March 12, 2003 in related United States Patent Application Serial No. 10/099,121 (Attorney Docket No. Ong 15) and an Appeal Brief was submitted on May 19, 2003. An Examiner's answer was mailed on July 11, 2003 and a Reply Brief was submitted on September 9, 2003. A Decision on Appeal was mailed on July 21, 2005.

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STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1 through 28 are presently pending in the above-identified patent application. Claims 1, 8, 15, 16, 22, and 28 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that applicant regards as the invention. Claims 1-4, 8-11, 15-19, 22-25, and 28 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa (United States Patent No. 5,991,773), and claims 5-7, 12-14, 20, 21, 26, and 27 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Freeman et al. (United States Patent No. 6,006,227).

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STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There have been no amendments filed subsequent to the final rejection.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

5 The present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for providing persistent storage of Web resources. Uniform Resource Locators (“URLs”) that identify Web resources are augmented to include a time stamp (page 4, line 7, to page 6, line 4). A web browser and a web server are disclosed that accommodate a time stamp parameter and allow a user to refer to any Web address with a precise target date (page 6, line 5, to
10 page 8, line 3). The disclosed Web browser can optionally include a mechanism to facilitate the specification of the desired date and time, or the user can manually append the time stamp to the URL indicated in the “Location” window of the browser. The persistent Web servers (i) receive URLs containing a time stamp, (ii) extract the time stamp, (iii) retrieve the correct Web page from the archive, and (iv) return the requested
15 page to the client (page 3, lines 4-18). The persistent Web servers include a persistent archive for storing all of the versions of Web resources that will be persistently available to Web users (page 7, line 1, to page 12, line 14).

In one exemplary embodiment, a method for providing an electronic document, the electronic document having multiple versions is disclosed, each of the
20 versions identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of the corresponding version (page 4, line 6, to page 6, line 4), the method comprising the steps of: receiving a request for the electronic document, the request including a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of the electronic document and a requested domain name associated with the time-stamp (page 6, line 5, to page 12, line 14); identifying as a function of the creation time-stamp and the requested time-stamp a desired version of the electronic document having a creation time corresponding to the requested time-stamp (page 6, line 5, to page 12, line 14); and identifying an address of the desired version of the electronic document stored on a server corresponding to the requested time-stamp as a function of the requested time-stamp and
25 the requested domain name, wherein a server identified by the requested domain name does not provide the desired version at a time of the request and the identified server has
30 the requested domain name, wherein a server identified by the requested domain name does not provide the desired version at a time of the request and the identified server has

a redirected domain name that is different than the requested domain name (page 9, line 20, to page 12, line 14).

In another exemplary embodiment, a method for resolving a requested domain name is disclosed, the method comprising the steps of: receiving a request for an electronic document associated with the requested domain name, the electronic document having multiple versions, each of the versions being identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of the corresponding version (page 4, line 6, to page 6, line 4), the request including a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of the electronic document (page 6, line 5, to page 12, line 14); identifying as a function of the creation time-stamp and the requested time-stamp a machine corresponding to a version of the requested domain name for a time period corresponding to the requested time-stamp, wherein a machine identified by the requested domain name does not provide the desired version at a time of the request and the identified machine has a redirected domain name that is different than the requested domain name; and transmitting an indication of the identified machine storing the electronic document corresponding to the requested time-stamp (page 6, line 5, to page 12, line 14).

In one exemplary embodiment, the method further comprises the step of transmitting the version of the electronic document with the most recent creation time-stamp preceding the requested time-stamp if a version of the electronic document does not exist with the requested time-stamp (page 7, lines 1-11).

STATEMENT OF GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1, 8, 15, 16, 22, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that applicant regards as the invention. Claims 1-4, 8-11, 15-19, 22-25, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa, and claims 5-7, 12-14, 20, 21, 26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Freeman et al.

ARGUMENTSection 112 Rejections

Claims 1, 8, 15, 16, 22, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 1 (and claims 16, 22, and 28), the Examiner asserts that “it is unclear where Applicant’s step is in the claim for the ‘creation time-stamp,’” and that there appears to be a step missing.

Appellant notes that claim 1 is directed to a method for providing an electronic document and refers to both a creation time-stamp and a requested time-stamp. The versions of the electronic document are identified by a creation time-stamp, which is created *prior* to the utilization of the method for providing the electronic document. In other words, *an electronic document having a creation time-stamp is assumed to exist prior to the execution of the methods defined by claims 1, 16, 22, and 28*. Thus, the method of claim 1 should not include the step of creating the “creation time-stamp.”

It should be noted that, if the Examiner believes the claims are not complete without reciting that the electronic document has a creation time-stamp, then the preamble should be given patentable weight since it provides completeness for the body of the claims in this regard.

With regard to claims 8 and 15, the Examiner has asserted that a limitation is unclear as written. Claims 8 and 15 have been amended to address the concerns of the Examiner.

Appellant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

Independent Claims

Claims 1, 8, 15, 16, 22, and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa. With regard to claim 1, for example, the Examiner asserts that Tagawa teaches all of the limitations recited by claim 1. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Tagawa teaches wherein a server identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified server has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name (col. 7, lines 31-67; col. 8, lines 35-49; col. 10, lines 43-52).

The present invention provides a persistent domain name server that allows a user to refer to historical Web resources, for example, following a corporate merger or domain name change. If company A is merged into company B, all the web pages referred through “www.A.com” may no longer be valid. The disclosed persistent 5 domain name server utilizes the dated URL to determine where the historical information of company A is located for the requested time period and translates the request to a new machine containing the historical information of company A. See, Summary, final paragraph, and page 9, line 20, to page 11, line 11.

Tagawa does *not* address the situation of redirecting a request containing a 10 requested time stamp to a new domain, when the requested domain name no longer exists. Each of the independent claims emphasize that “a server identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified server has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name.” In fact, no suggestion can be found in Tagawa of redirecting a 15 first requested domain www.A.com to a new domain name www.B.com.

As discussed in the specification on page 10, if company A is now part of company B (for example, following a merger), and a user requests the following URL, “http://www.A.com?time=2+2+1992,” the “server identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request.” Thus, the request 20 will be redirected to “123.2.3.222 redirect” (associated with company B), such that the “identified server has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name.”

In the text cited by the Examiner, Tagawa teaches that,

25 in the example of FIG. 10, the URL pointed to by 1 is version Sep. 20, 1995. The URL pointed to by 2 indicates the nearest version to version Sep. 20, 1995, this nearest version being one version newer.

The format of data stored in the cache of the relay server 12 will be described next.

30 As shown in FIG. 11(a), cache data is stored as files, each of which has a separate name devoted to one version of a URL. A directory 111 in the file system is create according to the protocol, host name, and path name, excluding the last part of the path name. The last part of the path name is used as the file name.

35 The version number is then added at the end of the file name, since files having the same name could not be distinguished otherwise. An index

file 112 is also created to indicate the newest file. The name for the index file 112 is created from the last part of the path name at the end of which is added "000". As shown in FIG. 11(b), a version number 114 of the latest version is stored in the index file.

5 The cache files 113 contain, in addition to normal data, the total number of cache files 115 and the past versions 116, as shown in FIG. 11(c). However, since the total number of cache files will be the total number at the time the cache file was created, the older file versions do not necessarily indicate the correct total number.

10 Next, the procedure for actually reading data and the operations of the history functions using the above components will be described.

15 The example shown in FIG. 12 will be used for this description. First, a link is made from file a.html 121 on server A (15) to file b.html 122 on server B (16). Then, (1) the contents of file b.html 122 are revised, and at some later point in time, (2) the contents of file a.html 121 are revised. At this point, *the link that had been pointing to file b.html on server B (16) is changed to point at file c.html 123 on server C (17).* (Col. 7, lines 31-67; emphasis added.)

Appellants note that Tagawa teaches that "the *link* that had been pointing

20 to file b.html on server B (16) is changed to point at file c.html 123 on server C."

Tagawa discloses changing a link from pointing to one file on one server to pointing to another file on another server. Thus, when a user executes the link, the *request* identifies server B if the link points to server B, or identifies server C if the link points to server C.

25 Tagawa, however, does *not* disclose or suggest that *the requested domain name is different than the domain name of the identified server*, and does not disclose or suggest *receiving a request* for an electronic document, and *identifying an address or machine of a desired version of said electronic document stored on a server corresponding to the requested time-stamp* (as a function of said requested time-stamp and said requested domain name), *wherein the identified server has a redirected domain name that is*

30 *different than the requested domain name.*

A similar argument applies to the citations of Tagawa at col. 8, lines 35-49; and col. 10, lines 43-52.

Thus, Tagawa does not disclose or suggest that "a server identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified server has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name," as required by each of the independent claims.

Appellant thus respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection under Section 103.

Claims 5 and 13

Claims 5 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Freeman et al.

With regard to claims 5 and 13, the Examiner asserts that Freeman et al. teaches transmitting the version of said electronic document with the most recent creation time-stamp preceding the requested time-stamp if a version of said electronic document does not exist with the requested time-stamp. The Examiner asserts that this teaching is supported by a suggestion in Freeman et al. to set “the time to the future or past is to reset the time cursor temporary to a fixed position designated by the user.” By no means does this teaching in Freeman et al. disclose or suggest “transmitting the version of said electronic document with the *most recent* creation time-stamp *preceding the requested time-stamp if* a version of said electronic document does not exist with the requested time-stamp.” None of these limitations are suggested by Freeman et al.

Freeman et al. is directed to an operating system in which documents are stored in a chronologically ordered “stream.” As each document is presented to the operating system, the document is placed according to a time indicator in the sequence of documents already stored relative to the time indicators of the stored documents. (Col. 1, lines 4-10.) It is an express object of Freeman et al. to provide “an operating system in which the location and nature of file storage is *transparent to the user*, for example, the storage of the files is handled automatically and file names are only used if a user chooses to invent such names.” Even when a user does choose to “invent” file names, Freeman et al. does not disclose or suggest how such file names are used to retrieve documents or whether a request for such documents includes the file name and the time indication.

As indicated in the Background section of Freeman et al., Freeman et al. expressly “teaches away” from conventional operating systems where a “file must be ‘named’ when created and often a location in which to store the file must be indicated resulting in unneeded overhead.” (Col. 1, lines 40-44.) Thus, a person of ordinary skill in the art of the present invention would not look to Freeman et al. for a solution to the

problem of supplementing an address (or file name) so that it differentiates versions of a multiple version document. The present invention, on the other hand, extends conventional file naming or addressing schemes (where an electronic document is identified using a file name or address) to include the *time stamp* that differentiates various versions of the document.

Conclusion

The rejections of the cited claims under section 103 in view of Tagawa and Freeman et al., alone or in any combination, are therefore believed to be improper and should be withdrawn. The remaining rejected dependent claims are believed allowable for at least the reasons identified above with respect to the independent claims.

The attention of the Examiner and the Appeal Board to this matter is appreciated.

15 Respectfully,

Keidi M. Rose

Date: August 7, 2006

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APPENDIX

1. A method for providing an electronic document, said electronic document having multiple versions, each of said versions identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of said corresponding version, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a request for said electronic document, said request including a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of said electronic document and a requested domain name associated with said time-stamp;

10 identifying as a function of said creation time-stamp and said requested time-stamp a desired version of said electronic document having a creation time corresponding to said requested time-stamp; and

15 identifying an address of said desired version of said electronic document stored on a server corresponding to said requested time-stamp as a function of said requested time-stamp and said requested domain name, wherein a server identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified server has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name.

20 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein an address identifying said electronic document includes said creation time-stamp.

25 3. The method according to claim 2, wherein said address is a Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”).

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said requested time-stamp.

30 5. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of transmitting the version of said electronic document with the most recent creation time-

stamp preceding the requested time-stamp if a version of said electronic document does not exist with the requested time-stamp.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein said request is specified
5 using a browser.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein said requested time-stamp is a relative time-stamp.

10 8. A system for storing an electronic document having multiple versions, each of said versions identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of said corresponding version, said system comprising:

a memory for storing said multiple versions of said electronic document in an archive of electronic documents; and

15 a processor operatively coupled to said memory, said processor configured to:

receive a request for said electronic document, said request including a requested domain name and a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of said electronic document;

20 identify as a function of said creation time-stamp and said requested time-stamp a desired version of said electronic document having a creation time corresponding to said requested time-stamp; and

25 identify an address of said desired version of said electronic document corresponding to said requested time-stamp as a function of said requested time-stamp and said requested domain name, wherein a server identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified address has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name.

30 9. The system according to claim 8, wherein an address identifying said electronic document includes said creation time-stamp.

10. The system according to claim 9, wherein said address is a Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”).

11. The system according to claim 10, wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said requested time-stamp.

12. The system according to claim 8, wherein said request is specified using a browser.

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13. The system according to claim 8, wherein said processor is further configured to transmit the version of said electronic document with the most recent creation time-stamp preceding the requested time-stamp if a version of said electronic document does not exist with the requested time-stamp.

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14. The system according to claim 8, wherein said requested time-stamp is a relative time-stamp.

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15. An article of manufacture for accessing an electronic document, said electronic document having multiple versions, each of said versions being identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of said corresponding version, said article of manufacture comprising:

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a computer readable medium having computer readable program code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising program code means for causing a computer to:

receive a request for said electronic document, said request including a requested domain name and a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of said electronic document;

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identify as a function of said creation time-stamp and said requested time-stamp a desired version of said electronic document having a creation time corresponding to said requested time-stamp; and

identify an address of said desired version of said electronic document corresponding to said requested time-stamp as a function of said requested time-stamp and said requested domain name, wherein a server identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified address has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name.

16. A method for resolving a requested domain name, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a request for an electronic document associated with said requested domain name, said electronic document having multiple versions, each of said versions being identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of said corresponding version, said request including a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of said electronic document;

identifying as a function of said creation time-stamp and said requested time-stamp a machine corresponding to a version of said requested domain name for a time period corresponding to said requested time-stamp, wherein a machine identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified machine has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name; and

transmitting an indication of said identified machine storing said electronic document corresponding to said requested time-stamp.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein an address identifying said electronic document includes said creation time-stamp.

25
18. The method according to claim 17, wherein said address is a Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”).

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19. The method according to claim 18, wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said requested time-stamp.

20. The method according to claim 16, wherein said request is specified using a browser.

21. The method according to claim 16, wherein said requested time-stamp 5 is a relative time-stamp.

22. A system for resolving a requested domain name, said system comprising:

10 a memory for storing a database identifying a machine storing an electronic document corresponding to said requested domain name for a plurality of time periods; and

a processor operatively coupled to said memory, said processor configured to:

15 receive a request for an electronic document associated with said requested domain name, said electronic document having multiple versions, each of said versions being identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of said corresponding version, said request including a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of said electronic document;

20 access said database as a function of said creation time-stamp and said requested time-stamp to identify a machine corresponding to a version of said domain name for a time period corresponding to said requested time-stamp, wherein a machine identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified machine has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name; and

25 transmit an indication of said identified machine storing said electronic document corresponding to said requested time-stamp.

23. The system according to claim 22, wherein an address identifying said electronic document includes said creation time-stamp.

24. The system according to claim 23, wherein said address is a Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”).

25. The system according to claim 24, wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said requested time-stamp.

26. The system according to claim 22, wherein said request is specified using a browser.

10

27. The system according to claim 22, wherein said requested time-stamp is a relative time-stamp.

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28. An article of manufacture for resolving a requested domain name, said article of manufacture comprising:

a computer readable medium having computer readable program code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising program code means for causing a computer to:

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receive a request for an electronic document associated with said requested domain name, said electronic document having multiple versions, each of said versions being identified by a creation time-stamp indicating a creation time of said corresponding version, said request including a requested time-stamp indicating a time associated with a desired version of said electronic document;

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identify as a function of said requested time-stamp a server corresponding to a version of said domain name, wherein said version of said domain name is associated with a time period corresponding to said requested time-stamp, wherein a machine identified by said requested domain name does not provide said desired version at a time of said request and said identified machine has a redirected domain name that is different than said requested domain name;

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identify a server associated with said domain name as a function of said requested time-stamp;

transmit an indication of said identified machine storing said electronic document corresponding to said time-stamp.

29. (Withdrawn) A method for identifying a domain of an electronic
5 document, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a request for said electronic document, said request including a requested time-stamp and a domain name, wherein said domain name is associated with a first domain for a first time period and a second domain for a second time period; and

10 identifying one of said first domain or said second domain utilizing a time indicated by said time-stamp.

30. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 29, wherein said request includes an address identifying said electronic document.

15 31. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 30, wherein said address is a Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”).

20 32. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 31, wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said requested time stamp.

33. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 29, wherein said request is specified using a browser.

25 34. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 29, wherein said requested time-stamp is a relative time-stamp.

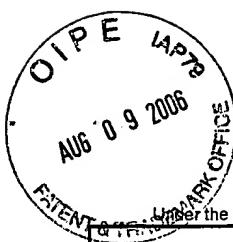
30 35. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 29, further comprising the step of identifying an address of said electronic document utilizing said identified domain.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no evidence submitted pursuant to § 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 or entered by the Examiner and relied upon by appellant.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no known decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of 37 CFR 41.37.



PTO/SB/31 (08-03)
 Approved for use through 07/31/2006. OMB 0651-0031
 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM THE EXAMINER TO THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES		Docket Number (Optional)						
		Ong 11						
<p>I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" on <u>May 31, 2006</u></p> <p>Signature <u>Bobbette A. Blake</u></p> <p>Typed or printed name <u>Bobbette A. Blake</u></p>		<p>In re Application of Ping-Wen Ong</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Application Number 09/201,749</td> <td>Filed December 1, 1998</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">For Method and Apparatus for Resolving Domain Names of Persistent Web Resources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Art Unit 3624</td> <td>Examiner Ella Colbert</td> </tr> </table>	Application Number 09/201,749	Filed December 1, 1998	For Method and Apparatus for Resolving Domain Names of Persistent Web Resources		Art Unit 3624	Examiner Ella Colbert
Application Number 09/201,749	Filed December 1, 1998							
For Method and Apparatus for Resolving Domain Names of Persistent Web Resources								
Art Unit 3624	Examiner Ella Colbert							

Applicant hereby appeals to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the last decision of the examiner.

The fee for this Notice of Appeal is (37 CFR 1.17(b))

500.00
\$ _____

Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by half, and the resulting fee is: \$ _____

A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.

Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.

The Director has already been authorized to charge fees in this application to a Deposit Account. I have enclosed a duplicate copy of this sheet.

The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0762. I have enclosed a duplicate copy of this sheet.

A petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) (PTO/SB/22) is enclosed.

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

I am the

applicant/inventor.

assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)

attorney or agent of record. Registration number 36,597

attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34(a). Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34(a). _____

Kevin M. Mason
Signature

Kevin M. Mason

Typed or printed name

203-255-6560

Telephone number

May 31, 2006

Date

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

*Total of _____ forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.191. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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